Rubalcaba, and since there was no one among them whom we knew no one could learn the object of the visit. All was doubt and conjecture. Some thought it was the French Consul residing at Vera Cruz, others the Admiral of the French squadron, and some that the visit was not of as official character. During the conference the band of the laabel played a number of facey dances, and the visiters on their departure were saluted by heisting the French and English flags amid the thunder of cannon. Half an hour later we learned that they were the commanders of the two frigates we had seen in Sacrificies.

I am grieved to the soul at being unable to communicate to you the intimation which Sener Lopez Cebalcos fibranted to the Mexican government, but you will doubtless receive it through another chamel.

On the 17th, in spite of a furious norther which raged, the disembarkation was accomplished with incredible enthusiasm. After the surrender of the place had being demanded of the Governor to whem twenty-tour hour, were given to decide, I have been told that the Governor repiled that he had orders to retire as soon as he should see that he could offer no resistance to our forces, and he did so accordingly. General Gussett had arranged the disembarkation with the greatest prudence, and I have the gainfaction of announcing that not the elightest accident occurred.

The Guadalquiver was the steamer selected to take on aba, and since there was no one among them whom

satisfaction of announcing that not the slightest accident occurred.

The Guadalquiver was the steamer selected to take on board the chief of the staff, who went to make the surremer known. Our flag already covers with its shadow the city, the forts and all the public buildings of Vera commencement of operations. Our little army is impatient, and he who understands the spirit of the Spanish soldier—as enthusiastic in itself—will not be astenished. The health of all, as well on board the shins an shore, could not be better. All anxiously expect the signal to commence the campain in earnest, and you may be persuaded that they will fight with the devotion of their ancestors. And if this be the case among the soldiers, what may we not expect from the officers. Many of us who are ready to shed our blood for our country have already shed it in the ravine of Anghera, in Morocco. General Gassett, under whose orders we are now, is the same who led us to victory there. Time does not permit any more, but I hope to be able to write at greater length by the next mail.

The following additional details I find in La Presse. After an introduction in the usual congratulatory style it continues:—

We will pass over other details about the move-

The following additional details I find in La Presse.
After an introduction in the usual congratulatory style
it continues:

We will pass over other details about the movements of the squadron and the order in which the vessels came, as being of no importance, summing up all by
saying that, on the 10th inst., at noon, all the vessels had
anchored at Anton Lizardo.

Afterwards the chiefs of the army went to pay their
respects to General Gassett, and those of the may to
General Rubalcaba. The French and English Commis residing at Vera Cruz also, on the same day, went on board
the steamer Isabel la Catolica, to visit the naval Commander-in-Chief.

The following is an account of what occurred subsequanty, a copy of which periodical has been sent us by
the citier, Doo. M. H. d'Acosta
The squadron being now at Anton Lizardo, the Admiral
andeavored to obtain the necessary information about the
state of the city, in order to comply with superior orders
with as much discretion and as little risk as possible.
With this intention he went on Wednesday, the Illi, to
Bacrificios, to return the visit of the consuls, to conferwith them, and inform himself as far as might be necestary to the realization of the object of the expeditionary
forces. On his return he acquainted the general commanding in chief with the facts he had learned, and it
was arranged that on the following day four frigates
should be stationed in the harbor of Sacrificios, and that an
officer of the general staff and another of the navy should
go on board the Guadalquiver, proceed to Vera Gruz and
intimate to the Mexican Governor the surrender of the
place.

This could not be done before Thursday, the

place.
This could not be done before Thursday, the 22th, nor on the following day, because a strong northeast wind which arose prevented it and rendered a landing at the whart of Vera thus implications and it becames berefore necessary to wait that strong northeast wind which arose prevented it and readered a landing at the wharf of Vera Cruz impossible, and it became therefore necessary to wait until Satorday, the 14th. At given in the morning the Princess d'Astorias. Concer in, Petroulis and Borenguels lett for Sacrificios, and the Guadaiquiver proceeded to Vera Cruz, where the two officers dissubarked on the wharf. The Governor of the place replied that in whatf. The Governor of the place replied that in whatf. The Governor of the place replied that in whatf. The Governor of the place replied that in whatf. The Governor of the place replied that in whatf. The Governor of the place replied that in whatf. The Governor of the place the stand the forts that no resistance would be offered to the entry of the expeditionary army, nor to the occupation of the city. Notwithstanding this he desired to reply officially within the twenty-four hours given him.

Accordingly, on Sunday, the 15th, he replied that he was abandoning the place and retiring with his troops. In the mean time there anchored in the harbor of Socrificios, besides the frigates previously mentioned, the war atcamers isabel la Catolica, Francisco d'Asis, Velacio and Guadaiquiver, the transports of war No. 3 and the Ferrol, and the merchant steamers Cubana, Pajaro del Oceano, Cuba, Cardenas and Maisi.

On the following day, 19th, in the morning there went from Sacrificios to the anchourage of the Castle of San Jean d'Ulioa, the war steamers isabel la Catolica, Francisco d'Asis and Guadaiquiver; and, notwithstanding the reiternaled supplications of the city toy overnment 2nd respectable citizens of Vera Cruz, the troops coula not take possession of the city that day, on account of the wharf.

On the 17th, in the morning, taking advantage of some

wind and tide preventing any boat from appreaching the wind and tide preventing any boat from appreaching the wharf.

On the 17th, in the morning, taking advantage of some hours of calm weather, Brigadier General Boa Carloss Vargas, second in command of the expeditionary forces, who had been appointed Civil and Military Governor of the city, disembarked with Captaib Joaquin Ibanez and diffe SciOnd officer of the frigate Fetronia, two aids and some officers of the staff, engineers and artillery. All his were cordailly received by the multitude which crowded the wharf and by a committee of the city government. The troops which accompanied the General were two picked companies of the infantry regiment of Caba, the teroic jan old spanish naise for picked regiments) of the Civil Gard, under the command of Theorems (or the analy, appointed Governor of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulion, accompanied by two naval licutemants, a sub-tientenant, two midalipment and one hundred men, commanded by Licutemants Jimenes and Delgado, disembarked and took possession of the Castle of San Juan.

At half-past eleven the Commander-in-thef, bon Manuel Gassett, disembarked with all his staff, being received on the wharf by the Brigadier Governor, the committee of the city government, and a great number of the people, and at twelve o'clock precisely the standard of Spain waved in the city and on the castle to the sound of military music, appearing, as it spread its folds to the wind, to smile at its old and dear friends.

Captain Banez was camed Captain of the Port, who immediately set about arranging the details of that office and the naval commandationy.

The disembarkation had to be auspended on the 17th.

and the naval commandancy.

The disembarkation had to be suspended on the 17th.

The disembarkation had to be auspended on the 17th, the state of the bay not permitting 0, and it was impossible to continue it until the 19th. The entire expeditionary force is now (December 20) on abore.

The inhabitants of Vera Crun never tire of admiring the condition of the Spanish army and navy. Accustomed to a very different state of things, they can scarcely conserve that a soldier can have at the same time morality, discipline and patriousm, such as the Spanish soldier possesses. The expeditionary army is an honor to Spain, and is greeted and applanted even by the most unrelenting detractors and calumnistors of the glories of that nation. Chiefs, officers and soldiers strive emulously to fulfil their deties and to preserve the spirit of patriotism, morality and discipline, Field Marshal Don Manuel Garsett, who commands them, being the first to set the example of these virtues.

The Mayor of Vora Cruz received the Commander in the City Hall, after which the Spanish flag was hoisted in the city and on the castle. He was then conducted to the Council Chambers, where in a short speech the condition of the city was explained to him. The General the condition of the city was explained to him. Insecheral replied with dignity, assuring protection to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, and guaranteeing security and order, his cemarks being received with marked demonstrations of joy and gratitude. His Excellency was then apportuned to the house prepared for him in the prignipal street by Messra. Anglada & Co., and there he received various persons who went to offer him their respects and scrutters.

various persons who want to oner him their respects and services.

In the meantime General Vargas commenced occupying pinnself with an activity and extraordinary seal in quartering the troops and in the organization of all the government branches under his charge.

In the Gastle of San Juan heavy artillety (it is said eighty or one hundred pisces, some of them rified, in a serviceable state, and quantities of munitions, were found. Many guns abandoned by the Mexican troops in their retreas were found in various places.

Our troops have taxen possession of Vees Cruz, not as enemies, but as protectors of the country they have excupsed. As we have been informed by offers who have returned from there, the people were in admiration of the order, morally and excellent behavior of our troops.

the order, morality and excellent behavior of our troops.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL GASSETT TO THE TROOPS OF THE EXPENDITIONARY ARMY.

MEXICAN EXPLICATIONARY HYDRON, GENERAL STARE, GENERAL ORDER OF THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1861, OR THE MOCASTO STORE. I SOLDER—In every place the Spanish soldier finds gioriom mementoes of his valor and devotion. On these very shores still exist the footprints of Hernando Cortex, who, with a handful of Spanisards, planted beside the banner of Castile the emblem of the cross and of civilization, startling the world with his deeds of wonder. To dayour mission is likewise glorious; it is to demand of the Mexican government satisfaction for the insults offered to our first. The fulfillment of treaties, and to prevent startling the world with his deeds of wonder. To day our mission is likewise glorious; it is to demand of the Mexican government satisfaction for the insults offered to our fag, the indifferent of treaties, and to prevent the repetition of violence to our fellow countrymen, by showing larre, as was shown a short while almoe in africa, and as our companions in arms in Asis preclaim by their acts, that Spain can never be insulted with impunity, and that distance is nothing when honor is concerned. On taking command of this division, I have not hostisted to insure the happy accomplishment of the oudertaking, because I know that recourse is never had in vain to your valor and enthusiasm; that your down day and generous towards the conquered as you are powerful and terrible towards those who oppose you in battle.

Soldiers, our brilliant squadron shares our labors, and has imagurated them with a happy voyage, presaging a surevictory; and the city of Vera Cruz has octoprobuded now useless would be all resistance against those who, in these same regious, have been conquered so many times, without counting their own or their enemy's numbers. Boold you then not meet with obstacles, do not let your enthustasm on that account diminable, your mission will not have been accomplished, you will suff be at the beginning of it. Situation will be presented to you to prove that you are Spainers, that you will not have been accomplished, you will suff be at the beginning of it. Situation will be presented to you to prove that you are Spainers, that you will not have been accomplished, you will suff be at the beginning of it. Situation will be presented to you to prove that you had not our tag, and reconnected the invest of those who were formerly our brothers.

MANUKL GASSETY, Ceneral Commanding.

soldiers, tong ive the Queen.

MANUKI, GASSETT, Ceneral Commanding.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PROPER OF VEHA CREZ.

Franchis Creates — The Spanish troops that occupy year city do not come for conquest nor interested motives. The duty of decuarding satisfaction for the non-fulfilment of treaties and violence coromitted against our codinity, man, as well as the necessity for guarantees that such our regions shall not be repeated, alone bring them. Unit these objects have been attained, here and wherever events may lead it, the Spanish army, with its rigorous discipline, will know how to preserve public tranquillity, at whatever cost; to protect peaceful inhabitants, and stated describes notice, and one Texan—the lone star, with red, white and blue stripes. With the excep-

chastise, with severity, the disturbers of order, subjecting them to the military committee which shall be appointed to proceed against all classes of delinquents.

Vera Crumans, you have nothing to apprehend.
You know the Spanish soldier, and your very attitude has just proven it to me. Devote your series, therefore, to your business, and confide in what will be the greatest satisfaction for this army, after having fulfilled the mission with which the Queen has entrusted it, to return to their country in the assurance of having deserved your friendsip.

MANUEL GASSETT,

Commander in Chief of the Spanish Forces.

Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces.

Very Cruz, Dec. 17, 1881.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION TO THE VERY CRUZANS.

Don Manuel Gassett y Mercader, Grand Coss of the royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III., and of the American of Isabel, the Catholio, &c., &c., &c. &c.

Having reassumed the supreme military and civil commands, in view of the peculiar circumstances in which this country is placed, and being decided to punish with all the severity of the military laws those who may commit a crime, in whatever manner, against public order, personal security or the property of peaceful inhabitants, I have determined to direct as follows:

Article I. This city and the other points occupied by the Spanish troops are declared to be under martial law.

Art. 2. A permanent military committee is established to take cognizance of all kinds of offences.

Art. 3. Light offences with be punished by civil process.

Art. 4. Every person baving in his possession frearms, of whatsever kind, will deliver them at the chief police station in this city, within twenty-four hours from the publication of this proclamations.

Very Cruz, Pec. 17, 1861.

VERA CRUZ, Pec. 17, 1861.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL URAGA. PROCLAMATION OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL URAGA.

HEADQUARTESS, VERA CIUE, Dec. 12, 1851.

Considering that a foreign armed force has appeared in
the waters of the Gulf, and that the Mexican soil may be
invaded at any moment: that, in such an event the supreme government has ordered the evacuation of the city
of Vora Cruz and Fortress of Ullea; that it is the duty or
every hisxican to rush to the defence of the independence
and integrity of the territory, I have resolved to de.

Cree:—

and integrity of the territory, I have resolved to decree:—
Article 1. From the moment the foreign armed force disembarks, of whatever mation it may be, all communication is forbidden the efficients of this place, whether from without, inwards, or rice versa, unless with a passport from these headquarters.

2. The transgressors of this regulation shall be considered and treated as sples, and their goods confiscated.

3. Communication with the points eccupied by the invaders is also forbidden. The individual who shall be apprehended between the libes of operations shall likewise be treated as a spy.

4. Those who should transgress, for the purpose of furnishing victuals or other succor to the enemy, shall be

wise be treated as a spy.

4. Those who should transgress, for the purpose of furnishing victuals or other succor to the enemy, shall be considered as traitors to the country, forfeiting whatever may be found in their possession, all other property of theirs besides being confiscated.

5. It being ordered that cattle and all kinds of animals be withdrawn immediately from whatever point a foreign force may occupy, all objects of that nature which may be found within a radius of eight leagues twenty-four hours after the eccupation of said point shall be considered as public property, solved by the national forces and seat to the measest government storehouse, without the fresponsibility incurred by the owner for his disobedience being interfered with.

6. Within the period of twenty-four hours after the publication of this decree the owners of horses in this city shall send them inwards to a distance of eight leagues from the caust, or those who prefer shall present themselves to the Chief of the Treasury Department that he may purchase them for the national service. Those who allow the twenty-four hours to clapse without having done one or the other shall be punished in conformity with the laws and their horses taken from them.

7. Within the period of twenty-four hours owners of miles shall present themselves in the Mayor's office to give a statement of the number of beasts they have in the city, and the places wherein they are kept. Those who all contrary to this regulation shall be subject to the same penalists as stated in the preceding article.

8. The Medican citizen who, failing in his duty, shall not take arms in defence of his country, but remain in the enemy's ranks, shall be considered as a traitor.

10 SELDJOEZ URAGA.

There is nothing else in regard to the landing at Vera Cruz worth giving.

Yesterday evening four vessels of the French portion of

There is nothing else in regard to the landing at Vera Cruz worth giving.

Yesterday evening four vessels of the French portion of the expeditionarrived here. They are the screw ship-of-the-line Massena, with Vice Admiral M. Julien de la Graviere and troops on board, and the frigates La Guerriere. L'Ardents and L'Astree. The English was steamers, which had left, have returned, and are now here. There is a rumer here that the English, in anticipation of a war with the United States, will withdraw from all active participation in the aniarrs of Mexico. General Prim is emptying himself in a quiet way. I have not seen him at any place of public amusument. His finite boy has recewared.

In the Dianie of the Ethi appears a short paragraph to the effect that Hayti had pand the Spanieh government the \$25,000 agreed on for the damages done hast summer on the frontier of St. Domango.

In the Dianie of to day appears a long letter from Yocaten, describing a battle between some of the contending parties. It is not worth translating. The Indians, it would appear, had "anuffed the battle from alar," and, like birds of prey, were preparing to take advantage of it.

Vessels continue to arrive as usual from Southern norts. One came in yesterday—her sixth trip. I cannot discover that she brought any news. The steamer Vanderbilt, of which I spoke in my last letter, has since left this harbor homeward—that is, southward bound. An langish steamer, the Labuan, is in port. She brought something olse.

It is time to close this enormously long letter. I have nothing new to say of the Opera. I have heard good ludges, who are also old residents, fay that Muzio is the best director and has the finest orchestra that has ever been in Havana. The operas intended for next month are "Somanbula," It Giuramento, "Marta" and "Macheth."

Ecchange is still high, New York 1½ to 2½; others quote 12½ the highest. London 14 to 14½; others quote 12½ the highest. London 14 to 14½; other houses quote 18 to 14 at the outside. Nothing doing in sogara till t

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 24, 1861.

Enthaciasm of the Catalans-The Secention Flag Removed from a House by Order of the Captain General-Captain Denkin's Case of the Steamship Baltimore-St. Dos Rumored Union Ontireak at New Orleans Not Confirmed-The liffect of the Late News from England-Ex Changes—Fortons Illiness of Gen. Prim's Child, de., de.
We are in the midst of the excitament attendant on
the arrival of the hero of Morocco, Don Juan Prim, Conde de Reus and Marques de los Castillejos, the future Com-mander in Chief of the allied forces in Mexico. This disting tished gentleman arrived at about noon yesterday on board the war steamer Antonio Ullea, and was received with every demonstration of joy by his countrymen, who crowded the wharves and cheered as best they could. At about on o'clock the Ullon was signalized, and a couple of little steamers, leaded with officials of all ranks, went out to in at her and excerted her into the harbor. the bands on board playing General Prim's hymu. The General, who was in uniform, stood on the wheelhouse, and saluted the delighted crowds on shore by frequently lifting his cap. Immediately on landing he, in company with his wife and little son and staff, which numbers twenty-seven persons, entered carriages which were in waiting and proceeded to the palace of the Captain General. I thought the demonstration of the Catalans would have been more fatal to the illustrious warrior than were the Moorish bullets. Twenty at a time tried to embrace him, and the poor man was nearly crushed to death. Even hair way up the grand staircase of the palace the Catalons still hung on to his legs and arms and clamored for a chance to touch bim. On leaving, after a sumptuous collation, the indefatigable Ceta-lans were again on hand, prepared for new demonstrations. This time they waited for him at one of the city gates through which he must pass, and wanted to take the horses from the carriage and draw him all the way to the Captain Geogral's quinta, or country sent, which he is to occupy while he remains on the island; but the General would not allow his friends to pay him this labo rious honor, and proceeded quietly on his way. From the palece to the quints he rode in an open carriage without any military escore or display of any kmd. He had changed his uniform, and was dressed in a full suit of black, without any decoration wastever. His wife sat beside him, and a couple of aids occupied the back sent. In another carriage were his little boy and nurse, and in a third were the city Governor and another official. In this style they covered throughout its entire length with Spanish flags, through the gate of the same name, from which the distance to the quints is not much over a mile. On arriving at this charming place he was received by a goard o honor and a band of music, which was totally incapable et this charming place he was received by a guard of honor and a band of music, which was totally incepable, under the chromataness of playing anything but Frim's byths. An officer in full uniform received him at the door of the dwelling house, where he remained about half as hour, when he respected in company with half a dozen officers, and, after a short turn in one of the guidens, the whole parky proceeded to the stables, the teneral no doubt having bethought him of his piebaid charger, which is nearly, if not quite, as famous as his master. It is a spiendid Aucalman horse, tail, powerful and beautifully aposted, like a Emision coach dog. The desperal ought to be proud of him, for he is the horse that bore him onacathed through the buttlefields of Morocco. The Marques do los Castillegie is about forty-five years of age, but looks eight or ten years older, from the careworn expression and forrows in his brenzed face. His height is five feet nine or ten, and his air and bearing those of a thorough soldier. He is inclined to fat, and promises to rival, in this respect, his renowned cotemporary of France, the warlies Due de Malakoft. The expression of his counterance is agreeable, and I have no doubt that, like all truly brave men, his heart is good and his nature kindly.

The Marquess, his wife, is a plain, unpretending looking person, and a Maxican by brith. They have but one child, a boy of four years, who wears a tiny military uniform, and probably thinks himself as great as his father.

At night a great many of the houses in the city were

tion of these and one French, all the rest were Spanishf There were two or three triumphid arches, on the top of one of which a band was most diligently employed in making a very disagrecable noise. Inscriptions, congratulatory, adulatory and prophetic, abounded on all sides, and the street was densely crowded with promenaders of both sexes, the women all in their best and the men very orderly and well behaved. All seemed to be enjoying themselves immensely, and perhaps they were, for the matority were undoubtedly countrymen and admirrer of him who was thus honored. The calle de la Muralla is a Spanish quarter, and is always conspicuous on occasions when purely Spanish feeling is evoked.

This afternoon Consul Shufeldt sent a note to the Captain General, complaining of the rebel flags, protesting against their being permitted to be displayed in the manner described, and requesting their removal. The Captain General, with his usual amiability, compiled with the Consul's request, and the obnoxious insignia were taken down by the police.

At one o'cle k to day General Prips held a reception at the palace, when he was waited upon by all the dignitaries and officials in the city, the officers of the army and navy, and a vast number of private individuals. To night be intunded to go to the Theon theatre, which was filled to its utmost capacity, but the sudden illness of his little boy interfered. The performance was very apropose to the occasion—a Spanish historical drama, entitled "Guzman, the Good;" for Guzman, who was Goveron of the city of Tarifa, as your readers may remember, was distinguished for his exploits against the Moors in Spain, in one of the many wars which were waged between them and the Spaniards. Our Illustrious visiter has every reason to be proud of the attentions shown him. He will remain cight or ten days in Havana, and leaved dract for Vera Cruz.

All the foreign vessels-of-war that were here loft to arrive. Two merchant vessels arrived to-day, bringing nearly three hundred men. I suppose a gre

Domingo; nevertheless, I venture to say my information is correct. In the mountain parts the people are in arms, and the government will have lots to do to put them down.

This reminds me of a story that was circulated here a few daws ago of a Union rising in New Orloans. It was said there had been hard fighting in the streets, and that the Unionists were defeated. For my part, I do not believe one word of it. We have had two or three arrivals from New Orleans since then—one on Sunday and one, the Major Barbour, to-day—and I cannot find the rumor confirmed in the slightest particular. The steamer Vanderbilt is still here, arraid to stir, most likely.

The steamship Faltimere, which takes this letter, leaves very early in the morning. Somebody has been trying to injure hor commander. Captain Denkin, by insisting that he saluted the secession flag in this harbor on a former occasion, by lowering the Stars and Stripes when passing a vessel which was flying the former. Coupled with this accusation is, of course, the charge that he is a secessionist of the darkest dye. Now I know, from Captain Denkin's statement, sworn to before the Consul, and from a private conversation with Captain Denkin, that both charges are untrue. His consignees here are strong sympathizers with the South, but it does not follow that Captain Denkin must therefore be a secessionist. I beg to say this much on behalf of an inaccent and upright man whom, perhaps, some private enemy is trying to get displaced from his employment.

The music loving world of Havana has been treated by Muzio to All Pallo in Maschera," the first time the Habaneros have had an opportunity of hearing that fine opera. It has been given three nights in succession, and has given the mest perfect salisfaction. By the way, one of 'your numerous correspondents here has stated that there are two opera companies in operation here. That is a mistake. There is a company travelling through the island, and another in Puerto Rico, but there has been only one in Havana since Muzio c

have to be turned ashore for a few days to give them a chaine to recomperate and have better accommodations made for them.

To day being Christmas. Key Westle out in all its glory. The Stars and Stripes are fluttering over the houses of those who are known to be in reality strong secessionless, and the drum and afte can be heard heading a procession of negroes, who are marching about the city cheering for Mr. Lincoln. Fire rackers are the order of the day, and fireworks of the night, thereby making me believe it neares the 4th of July than the 25th of December. The weather is delightful, and it seems abourd to be setting by an open wincow dreesed in white clothing, while in all probability those in New York are skating on Contral Park, or enjoying the pleasures of a sleigh ride.

We have to-day received the first cargo of king fish. This is the greatest delicacy of Key West, where the inhabitants subsist principally on green turtle. Almost every one on the Key could be seen marching home with one of these fish, which are held in higher estimation for a Christman dinner than the lattest or most tender turkey. They are caught by trolling on the reef, and vary from two to six feet in length. They farnish admirable sport for the amsteur fisherman, as they are very powerful, and require strength and activity to get them as fo on board.

FHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 75, interest off; Reading Railroad, 17%; Morris Caoal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36%. Sight exchange on New York at par.

Flour firm, but doll. Wheat firm: sales 10,000 bushels, white, \$1 40 a\$1 45; red, \$1 30 a \$1 35. Corn firm at 590, a 600. Oats dull at 38c. Mess pork, \$12 a \$12 50. Lard declined at 8%. Whiskey advanced. Freights firmer; small vessels scarce and wranted for the West ladies.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE NORWEGIAN.

Opinions of the British Press on the "Stone Fleet" and the "Humanities" of War.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FRANCE

Queen Victoria's War on the O'Donoghue and the Irish Americans,

The mails of the Norwegian, in this city from Portland bring files of European journals to the 19th uit. The pa-pers are one day later than those to hand by the Etna, but the news is not so late as that by the Asia.

The details are interesting.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 18th ultimo, says:—

The Amide la Religion has decidedly changed hands. From having been "Catholic," with a tinge of Orleanism, it will now be "Catholic," with a tinge of Orleanism, it will now be "Catholic," and Napoleonian. The greater portion of the property has, it, is said, been bought for 120,000 francs by a person belonging to the imperial household. It is amusing to witness the implacable feeling against everything suspected of Orleanism. Legitimist, republicatism of the deepest dye, communism, accialism—all are viewed without misgiving, or, at least, with patience; but for Orleanism there is no quarter—no mercy. With the certainty of rain on the one hand, and immediate benefit on the other, the choice of the Amide la Religion can hardly be wondered at.

The religious society of Friends—Quakers—of Great Britain has addressed a memorial to the English Cabinet

in opposition to the policy of a war with America on the present issue. The Quakers say:-

present issue. The Quakers say:—
We would further suggest that, after the vast sacrifices which Engiand has made for the abolition of the slave trade and slavery in our possessions, and by other countries, which has been an object so consistently promoted through life by the statesmen whom we are now addressing, it would be deeply humiliating if, by being involved in this war, our country should ultimately find itself in active co-operation with the South and slavery against the North and freedom.

The Dublin Evening Mail, of the 19th uit., understands that her Majesty's writ has passed the Great Seal super-seding The O'Donoghue in the commission of the peace for the counties of Cork and Kerry. [This step is taken in consequence of his speech at the late Irish-American meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin.—Ed. HERALD.]

The Madrid journals of the 13th uit state that in the Congress M. Olozaga had added some observations to his speech on the address, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs afterwards replied at great length, dwelling principally on the Mexican, San Domingo and Moorish affairs.

Novelades, Iberia and Discussion had been seized.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

is a mixing, there as company risewing through the works of the control of the co

doings.

Once again, the government of the North, in the agony of its disappointment and his rage, is evidently about to make an attempt to specad massacre through the upprotected dwellings of their estranged brethren. That the division of these two vast countries must occasion the extinction of storey no one who looks thoughtfully upon passing events can doubt. Two independent States cannot thank tole by side without the element of statesy outing forth. But this design of the North has nothing to do with slavery as a principle. It outemplates the negro only as an instrument of revenge. It means, not the subjection of armed men in fair right, but have rittle death committed upon defencies whitse of every occand sex. Here, again, we believe that the success of the scheme will not by any means correspond with the atrocity of the conception. But it is a terrible act for men calling themsulves civilized to have even contemplated. It is terrible alike for whites and for blacks; for it seems that, after exciting these black men to work out this unmanly revenge, the North does not propose to endure their presence. Mr. Lingolm, like one of the despots of the Old World, undertakes to transport the whole race, store and free, to some terribry which no white man desires, but which Mr. Lincoln will buy for them, that he may never more be hold a suble fore.

All these things are as yet but in their commencement Some are only threatened; others are only tentatively begun. They promise, however, in their development.

All these things are as yet out in their commencement. Some are only threatened; others are only tentatively begun. They promise, however, in their development such scenes of horfor as the world has never seen since men fought like wild beasts. Against such methods of nor we protest at the outlet. Against bloody reprissis, against the wanton destruction of those harbors which a beneficial for the enjoyment of all His creatures, against inoitations to domestic rapine and murder,

we protest in the name of humanity and civilization. There is scope enough given by the laws for ruthless doeds; but acts of more vengeance never yet decided a great war, and ought not to be permitted by the guardians of the civilization of mankind.

The Palmerston Cabinet Still Studying Mr. Lincoln's Researc—England Does Not Want a War if Reparation Is Made for the Trent Affair.

[From the London Postgovernment organ), Dec. 17.] The Americana are a strange people. Their institutions, their manners and their habits of thought are all alike peculiar. They carry on war in a manner very different from their neighbors, and the means by which they sook to preserve peace are squally accentric. Our readers are aware that the outrage committed on board the Frent in a made with the hearty approval both of Congress and olicors engaged on the New yar Washigton, and that the officers engaged on the New yar Washigton, and that the officers engaged on the theory of the State of the Allantic that were wear of State, the was of the people, but by their representatives, and by an important department of the government, we nearwally concluded in this side of the Allantic that were wear an extremely probable cent. We knew full well that we should not abute one jot of our just demands, and the painful conclusion was forced upon us by the language and demensor of the federal Shates that these would not be acceded to. We were, therefore, and still are, steadily preparing, though more in sorrow than in anger, for a conflict in which nothing but an important sense of duty could have induced us to engage.

But if we are to give credit to the intolligence brought in the last steamer, we have been mistaten all this way the still the state should see he protect for hostilities." It is further stated that "no anxiety is felt on this anbiget by "the administration." Now, if these statements are true, we must arrive at one of wre with Great Britain unless the laster should seek a protect for hostilities." It is further stated that "no anxiety is felt on this ability to a son. If we could suppose that he speake from the first of these motives, we should since-leg yre joice at the certain prospect of peace. But we confuse the course of the federal government. It is not have grave doubt or

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FRANCE.

Opinions of the Paris Press on the Paper [From the Paris Monitorr, bec. 18.] It will be seen from the telagraphic extraots that the reserve in the message with regard to the affair of the Trent must not be hastily interpreted in a sume favorable to the maintenance of pacific relations between the United States and England. The language of President Lincoto, such as results from the analysis we have received, in no way implies the sentiment of a facilit committed and of a reparation to be made. The President considers his conduct prudent and wise rowards foreign nations. At New York the message was considered molerate, which may serve to account for any excitement in the public mind. At London, on the contrary, a very different view is taken of it, and the journals declare, according to a telegraphic despatch, that the document is in no way satisfactory, and that it appears to inaugurate war.

[From the Paris Steele, Dec. 18.] Opinions of the Paris Press on the Paper

[From the Paris Siecle, Dec. 18.]

affair of the Trent, but this silence must not be interpreted too strongly in favor of peace, if it be true, as the despatches affam, that the federal Congress has voted thanks to Captain Wilkes. President Lincoln, besides, by calling on the Congress, to the Message, to adopt ample measures for the defence of the coasts, lakes, rivers and ports, shows that his revolution is taken, and that he expects war. The question whether the President would maintain silence on slavery, or would adopt a decisive line of policy with respect to the redoubtable institution, excited as much curfestly as that of the Trent. The President discusses the problem, and proposes to solve it by paying an indemnity to the proprietors of slaves. Measures, he says, may be taken for establishing colonies of enancipated slaves in a clinuit which would suit them before. And the black population may be comprised in such colonization. "Transportation" is the expression which should have been used, for the measure referred to in the Message cannot be otherwise regarded. The negroes of the South have never complained of the climate of America; and, in fact, their facility in supporting it is one of the reasons by which attempts are made to prove the nocessity of slavery and to justify its maintenance. As to the free negroes of the Northern States, they live very well under the severe climate of that country, and the question may be asked by what right they could be condemned to write. The North, in consequently and the question may be asked by what right they could be condemned to write. The North, in contempation, they are advantage of the occasion to get rid of the negroes, and to send them, under present of remacipation; they are also a solution which it is not such a solution which is expected from America under present circumstances, and we have a seed to state what impression it has produced in our many because of the affair. The new work of the first in the patient of the front, is that in which it is a serious and the state of the affair

The British West India Fleet.

Our Bermuda correspondent writes:— Her Majesty's ship Medea, from England, arrived here on Monday, December 16. Her Majesty's ship Immortalite arrived here on Toes

The Sinking of the Tagboat Moses Taylor. The body of William Augustus Smith, engineer of the tugboat Moses Taylor, who was drowned by the sinking of the above vessel on Tuesday morning, was recovered yesterday. Coroner Collins held an inquest upon the remains, when it appeared in evidence that the boat spring aleak forward, and sank before deceased could get out of his bed. The occasion of the leak could not be ascertained. Deceased was thirty years of age and was a native of this state.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTERS MORROE, Dec. 21, 1861. ne into Camp Ramilton this

A negro who came into Camp Hamilton this afternoon reports that a large camp of the enemy at a piace near Bethat was broken up, and a general stampede to York town took place on Saturday night. They had svee heavy howevers, but they were all removed. The came of the alarm was a rumor that an advance would be made by General Wooden Sunday.

A flag of truce was sent by General Magnuder to Hampton Bridge this afternoon, with a small packet of letters for the North. Seven read officers composed the party. They remained at Hamptoneor some time, appeared to be making observations and adeavoring to obtain information of our contemplated movements. Their appearance at this time, and with seen a small number of letters, leads to the supposition that may were desireds letters, leads to the supposition that may were desircus of ascertaining the truth of the current rusors of an ad-

vance on our size.

Edward Johnson, Captain in the Naval Brigade, who has been found guilty of various misdemeanors by a Court Martial, and souteneed to be dismissed from the service, has had his sentence confirmed by General Wool.

Captains Shillinglew and Manson, of the Seventy ninth
New York regiment; Licutemant W. Dickinson, Third regiment infantry, United States Army; Licutemant J W
Hart, Twentieth Indiana regiment, and Corporal Thomas
McDowell, of the Seventy-ninth New York, arrived here from Richmond last evening by a flag of trues from Nor-folk. They are part of the 250 to be released in exchange for an equal number, who were sent to Richmond last week. Their stories are listened to with the greatest interest, but add little to the numerous similar statements which have alroady been published.

A great improvement in the treatment of prisoners is said to have taken place within the past two weeks. The above named soldiers go to Baltimore to night, on the way to their homes. The remainder of the number re-leased are expected here to-morrow afternoon, and a number of our wounded, making a total of 284 to be re-

Last of the expected in a few days.

Last night a flag of truce also brought the captain and crew of the schooner John F. Crouch, from Alexandria for Dighton, Mass., with coal, which is reported to have seached inside of Cape Henry on Friday night last. New Year's calls are being made to-day, and most of the officers have called upon General Wool this morning

to pay him their respects.

A flag truce early this morning brought over a young ady to go North. Captain McQuade, of the Thirty-fifth New York Volum-

teers, and a lieutenant of the regulars, died in on the 26th of December.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTHESS MONRON, Va., Dec. 30, 1961.
The Revel Pirales Taking our Water Schooner-Episode with Board the Baltimore Steamer Georgiana-Provost Mar-Board the Baltimore Steamer Georgiana—Provot Mar-chal Brigham Detects a Female Rebel Emissary—Vo-luminous Despatches Found About Her—Also a Commis-sion for a Baltimore M. D.—She is Put Hors de Combat. sion for a Battimore M. D.—She is Put Hore & Combat, and Acknowledges the Corn.—The Would be Rebel Doctor in Fort McHenry.—What the Lady Did.—Insportant Information from Yorktown—30,000 Rebels at that Place—Negroes Pressed into Service—Magnuder Asks Jeff. Dawls Whether to Burn Yorktown—The Reinstatement of Capt. II. Lawson—Sixteenth Massachusells Volunters, &c. In my letter of yesterday, in giving the account of the capture of the water schooned herwood, from the Newport News boat Express, I was not aware that any one had tomained on board, insample, as the report reached

had remained on board, inasmuch as the report reached us that the crew had manned the lifeboat and put back to Newport News. Since then, however, I found out that John Kirwin, the master of the schooner, remained on his vessel, and was subsequently taken prisoner. The rebels greatly boasted of their feat, and some of the boat's crew, coming to meet our flag of truce to-day, asked our men "whether they wanted any water?" The ferryboat Morse, commander Hayes, from Brookiya, having a nine inch gun on beard, was about the first vessel that took position in bombarding the Sowali's Point battery, and among the last to leave the scene of action-On the steamboat Georgiana, Capt. Peirson, plying be tween Old Point and Baltimore, an episodo happened while making her usual trip on Saturday night from here making her usual trip on Saturday night from nere, which nipped some of Joff. Davis' operations in the bud. Among some ladies coming from Norfolk by flag of truce was one masculine looking woman, registered as Mrs-Baxley, who said that she was bound to Baltimore. Captain Phineas A. Davis, our efficient Provost Marshal, oyed this woman with suspicion, and communicated his dis-trust to his assistant, Charles W. Brigham, who runs regularly on the Georgians. When the flag of truct came up it was almost time for the departure of the Bal timore boat, and in consequence of that no strict examl nation of the passengers' effects could be had at that

correct, and the boat was allowed to proceed. Mrs. Bex-ley appeared gay on the passage, and at the breakfast table the next morning she made some remarks which attracted the attention of Mr. Brigham, who asked her (From the Paris Steele, Dec. 18.)

The document (Message) makes no mention of the affair of the Trent, but this silence must not be interpreted too strongly in favor of peace, if it be true, as the despatches affair, that the federal Congress has voted thanks to Captain Wilkes. President Lincoln, as that the federal congress has voted thanks to Captain Wilkes. President Lincoln, as that the Sthanked God that she had arrived home. to say that she "thanked God that she had arrived hom safe." and when about stepping ashore Mr. Brigham tapped her on the shoulder and requested her attendance in the ladies' cabin. As soon as the room was reached she took off her bonnet, between the lining of which was found upwards of fifty letters sewed in, and she exclaimed that, having been found out, she thought it best to deliver over the "con-Mr. Brigham insisted upon it that she had others, when in her shoes and stockings numerous other letters were also found. The lady was hereupon clouely guarded until the Provost Marshal of Baltimore was informed of the circumstance, when he at once sent a lady to examine Mrs. Bexley with more scratiny. Almost every possible place about her clothing was filled with letters from Seccesia for robel sympathizers in Baltimere, but in her corsets was found a document which, when taken by the lady examining the smuggler, Mrs. Baxley rushed at mer, and, getting hold of the paper, tore it in two. The lady examiner rushed at Mrs. B., at the same time calling assistance. Mr. Brigham, who stood outside while the operation was going on, rushed into the saloon and found Mrs. Saxley hors de combat, but van-quished, and the document, though torn, in the posses-sion of the Provost Marshal's sid.

The document proved to be a commission from Jeff. Daris to a Dr. Septimus Brown, of Baltimere, also passas and direction for him to run the federal blockade in order to gain the rebet domains. The other documents in the keeping of this female smuggler proved to be treasona-ble correspondence, and by this time some of the impis-

keeping of this femile singgler groved to be treasonable correspondence, and by this time some of the implicated parties are closely watched, if not already immured
in a dengeon. Br. Septimus Brown was immediately
after taken prisoner and turned over to the tender marcles of Colonel Borris, at Fort McHenry.

Mrs. Bayley was taken to a hotel and several police offiours placed on goard over her. While looked to her room
she dropped a note out of the window addressed to her
lover (the rehel doctor), imploring him, for God's sake, its
ity, as all was discovered. She was also quite disheartened,
and said that she had braved all dangers for the sake of
her lover, and, when on the point of having accomplished
at her cherished desires, the cup of happiness was deshed
from her lips at she was about drinking from it. It
seemed to be her only and darling desire to got her lover
into the rebel army, and, having succeeded, she was only
detected in her negatious transactions when about completing her mission. She stated that when the flag of
trace mared Ohi Point she was apprehensive that she
might be detected here, but the Provost Marshal having
passed for so lightly, she did not apprehend further aunovabod. Great credit is due to Mr. Brigham, and when
he made his report this morning to General Woot the old
vaturan complimented him, in the highest terms, on his
efficiency.

In a memorandum book it was found that this fair speci-

efficiency.

In a memorandium book it was found that this fair apeolmen of a rebel was taken across the Potomac by a negro,
in a skiff, where a rebel lieutenant awaited, and carried
her to factmond.

Provest Marshal Bavis, of this Point, also deserves
credit for his scrutiny in pointing out this rebelismuggler.
The schooner Minerva L. Wetmore, Captain Mosley,
bound from Now Haven to Monticoke river, while coming
down the bay this morning, picked up a canoe containing
six negroes, in an exhausted condition. One of these
being a very inchigent carkey, reports that the six
of tigm having been impressed to dig on intrenchments
at Yorkiown, planned their escape, which resulted as
above study by them, stealing a canoe and trusting to
Providence for safety. On conversing with them I fluid
that the rebels have a force of 30.000 men at Yorkiown,
and ten, heavy guns in position at Gloucester Point. All
the negroes in Mathews county are drafted to build intisachments. General Magnuder telegraphed to Jeff.
Davis, asking whether he should abandon Yorktown and
burn it, when the architected Davis answered to
await the result of the Buraside expedition. Had
not Captain Mosley so oppertunely found the
six men they certainly would have been lost.
In November a general court martial convened at
Carup Hamilton, at which Colonel J. W. Andrews, of the
First Delaware Volunteers, acted as President. Among
other cases tried and officers arraigned was Captain Henry
L. Lawson, of the Sixteedth Massachusette regiment, who
was charged with wilfully falsifying the muster rolls.
According to the Army Regulations be bad to be easilyeed,
and the testimony was found to have more of a malton
than anything else. The case was referred to General
Wool, and he referred it again to Washington. The
officers and privates of the Sixteenth Massachusetts regitioned the President to progress the judgment of the